

## SHIP OWNERS OPPOSE U. S. PURCHASE PLAN

OPPOSITION TO  
SHIP PURCHASE  
PLAN GROWING

Owners Protest Violently  
Against President's  
Proposal.

CANNOT COMPETE WITH  
GOVERNMENT. THEY SAY

Senators Warn Wilson Bill  
Will Meet Stubborn  
Resistance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson is confronted with formidable opposition in his effort to pass legislation for the Government acquisition of ships to be owned and operated by a corporation controlled by Government ownership of a majority of its stock.

Shipowners are protesting violently against the policy of the Government entering this field and many members of Congress fear complications with the belligerents if the United States attempts to carry out the plan.

In his conference with Senators and Representatives the President has let it be known that his plan primarily contemplates building up a line of ships for South American trade.

Objections have been made to the proposal were voiced to the President today by Senators Shively, Huron and Salisbury, who told the President that if he endeavored to put through Congress the measure by an act of appropriation he could expect to meet with stubborn resistance.

Owners Won't Compete.

The vessel owners have represented that they cannot compete with the Government and will decline to do so. They declare the initial investment of \$10,000,000 by the Government in commerce carriers would be only an entering wedge, and that the next step would be an appropriation of \$100,000,000 with a gradually expanding Government interest and ownership in the merchant marine.

Senators Gallinger and Brandegee have indicated strongly that they will oppose any such legislation.

It is regarded as significant that Senator Clarke of Arkansas, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, did not call a meeting of his committee today and that he is still doubtful of the propriety of the proposed legislation.

Senator Clarke conferred again with Chairman Alexander of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. He said authoritatively that neither Senator Clarke nor Chairman Alexander is satisfied that the legislation is desirable. Undoubtedly the President will have to wait until the measure will be reported in each house, but it is certain that there will be a long debate.

Representatives of several shipbuilding firms made inquiry as to the possibility of the Government leasing ships to them. It was said that the Government might be interested in the South American trade, sought information as to just how far the Government would go, and particularly as to whether the plan was to be temporary or to develop into a great Government plan for competing with private lines.

The Administration bill proposing the organization of a corporation in which the Government will hold 51 per cent, or more of stock to purchase and operate ships in the overseas trade will be introduced in the House tomorrow or early next week. The terms of the bill were sharply attacked at conference held today. They authorize the creation of a corporation with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The capital may be increased to \$10,000,000 if necessary.

The corporation will be organized by a board composed of the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce and two or three other Government officials.

**\$10,000,000 Appropriation.**

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 will be made at the outset, and if necessary, to enable the Government to purchase its share of the stock. The Government will reimburse itself by selling Panama 3 per cent bonds in order not to diminish the bankable surplus in the Treasury.

Despite opposition to the bill, it is the purpose of the Administration, according to House leaders, to insist on its passage. The feeling prevails among House leaders that the bill must be withdrawn when it reaches the Senate.

E. A. Drake, vice-president of the Panama Railway and Steamship Company, a Government-owned corporation, told the House Naval Affairs Committee today that the proposal to extend the operations of that line into the South American trade on a larger scale was entirely feasible, and would prove tremendously profitable to the United States.

Mr. Drake described the South American trade as a gold mine and declared that he was awaiting opening by the United States. He said the operation of Government-owned vessels to South America would regulate rates in that direction and encourage exporters to drum up their goods in that market.

He was not enthusiastic over the Weeks bill, which provides that cruisers may be used for trade purposes.

The ships that we need should be of the sort that can go easily into harbors of South America and large sums of money were being paid to buy stock in a private corporation and let the corporation buy the ships.

**SAYS ENGLAND WILL AGREE.**

Oscar S. Straus Thinks U. S. Can Buy German Liners.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Oscar S. Straus of New York declared today his belief that Great Britain would not oppose the plan of the Washington Administration to purchase German liners now in American ports. Mr. Straus, who is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and a former diplomat, is a large acquaintance, recently

lunched with Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and has taken a leading part in the relief of Americans now stranded here. He said:

"It has been my privilege to meet many prominent British officials, and so far as I know there is no opposition in England to the plan of the United States to have American ports. In fact, I think the idea has been well received, as the British feel that the restoration of such liners to the service would make it possible to bring larger quantities of wheat and other foodstuffs to England."

GEN. LEMAN, DEFENDER OF  
LIEGE, REPORTED INJURED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Dutch newspaper *Algemeen Handelsblad*, a copy of which has been received in England, says in a message from Maastricht that Gen. Lemman, in command of the Belgian troops at Liege, was wounded by the explosion of a shell.

A supposedly official message from Berlin which has reached here by wireless ridicules stories emanating from Belgian sources that Gen. Lemman escaped from Liege. The message says that Gen. Lemman is a prisoner of war at Cologne.

It is said that the last fort at Liege has been taken, but there is no confirmation of this. The city is in a state of terror. The death sentence has been imposed on a trespassing correspondent. Fear of a famine is thought to be well founded. Refugees say that the Germans are firing houses everywhere and putting the inhabitants to flight.

Hugh Martin, the correspondent of the *Daily News* and leader at Rotterdam, telegraphing under date of August 21, says:

**Population's Position Critical.**

"The position of the civil population of Liege has become critical. The occupying German troops were fired on from a house on the Quai des Pecheurs Thursday morning. The Germans replied by bombarding some twenty houses. Many of the inhabitants were killed.

"Fire broke out in the Place de Universite and ten houses were burned to the ground. Other property was severely damaged. Beside the war levy on the province 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) are being demanded from the city of Liege. All the money in the banks has been seized and only paper money is now in circulation.

"Imperative orders have been issued to farmers in the surrounding country to gather their harvests with the utmost speed. The position of foreigners in regard to both life and property is said to be precarious."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Victor H. Duras, the American Vice-Consul at Liege, arrived here to-night. He left Liege the day the Germans entered the city. The forts at that time had not been taken. Mr. Duras was unable to confirm the report of their subsequent capture, but he says he does not see how it was possible for them to withstand the repeated assaults.

Mr. Duras confirms the previous reports that the Germans are making their attacks en masse and are mown down like grass. Nevertheless it was the opinion when he left Liege that the defenders must be annihilated as the Germans in every attack killed many.

Mr. Duras heard before he left Belgium that the city of Liege had been burned to the ground. The Germans at Liege treated Mr. Duras with every courtesy. He is on the way to St. Petersburg to assume his new duties.

DUTCH SOLDIERS FIRE  
AT GERMAN DIRIGIBLE

Zeppelins Fly Over Holland—  
French Claim Aerial  
Triumph.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
AMSTERDAM, via London, August 21 (3:45 P. M.)

The German airships and aeroplanes which fly over Holland frequently have become notably active.

A Zeppelin equipped with strong searchlights passed over Zevenaar to-day, following the course of the Rhine. Dutch soldiers shot at it but the dirigible disappeared, undamaged, over the German frontier. Another Zeppelin flew over Maastricht last night, following the road to Meeren.

German aeroplanes also have been seen scouting over Holland.

**French Airship Throws Bombs.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A French official note says:

"A French dirigible last night threw a number of projectiles upon two German cavalry camps in Belgium, causing great excitement. Despite the fire of the enemy, the aircraft returned safely to the French lines."

**COL. SEELY CAN'T WRITE HOME.**

Former British War Minister With  
Troops on Continent.

By WARD PRICE.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the *Daily Mail*.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A letter has been received here describing the meeting of a number of English notables with members of the expeditionary force at the tiny inn of a small town in France.

The writer met, among others, Col. Seely, former British Secretary of War, who has been most actively employed with the British troops.

Col. Seely was not exempted from the strict prohibition which forbids all officers sending messages to their friends and families at home.

"I have seven children at home who are all very anxious to know how I am getting along," said Col. Seely to the writer, "and I cannot even let them know I am well."

It was a strange scene in that tiny, dark village square under a sultry August sky. A month ago it would all have seemed an impossible dream.

There in the dingy little room where ordinarily peasants and workmen would gather of an evening to drink absinthe and gossip sat a group of men well known in far different surroundings, poring over a map. Among them were the Duke of Westminster and many soldiers whose names are well known the world over, but whom it might be incautious to mention.

**SEEK TO REOPEN CAPEL COURT.**

London Brokers Will Submit Scheme  
to Government.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Bank of England to-day bought ten thousand eagles in gold in addition to £224,000 (\$1,120,000) in gold bars.

A committee of the Stock Exchange is considering various schemes for the reopening of Capel Court. Some jobbers proposed a street market for cash. Another proposal aims at ascertaining the liabilities of each market, for which a member will supply a clearing sheet showing what stock is open. The situation bristles with difficulties. A comprehensive scheme will be submitted to the Government.

**SAY GERMANS ROBBED DEAD.**

Money and Jewelry Reports Found  
on Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Eighty-three German prisoners, accused of robbing dead on the field of battle, arrived to-day at Clermont-ferrand, capital of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, where the police had great difficulty in restraining the population from attacking them.

When arrested in the vicinity of Muelhausen, many jewels, a number of wedding rings and large sums of money were found on the Germans. It is alleged that these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.

AMERICANS CAUGHT  
IN ZONE OF FIGHTING

Dr. and Mrs. Walker of Macon,  
Ga., and Dr. and Mrs. Cade Saw  
Muelhausen Battle.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
BERLIN, Aug. 21 (via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 21, 4:25 P. M.)—Dr. and Mrs. Edward Walker of Macon, Ga., and Dr. and Mrs. Cade, whose address has not been ascertained, were in Muelhausen during the fighting and had a narrow escape from death.

Caught in Muelhausen at the beginning of the fighting they were forced to remain several days amid a hail of projectiles. They are now safe at Glattebad, whither they walked from Muelhausen. In a letter one of the four says:

"Projectiles struck the house we were in, and the others exploded in the garden. We awaited death momentarily, but were saved by a miracle."

**DR. CARREL HOSPITAL HEAD.**

Will Direct Care of Wounded  
French Soldiers at Lyons.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Aug. 21.—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, will direct the Lyons military hospital throughout the war.

Dr. Carrel, who is a Frenchman by birth, is widely known here through his research work in New York. He was the recipient of the Nobel prize for medicine in 1912. A cable despatch announced several days ago that Dr. Carrel was going to the front as an army surgeon.

**EXPECT TO DEFEAT FRENCH.**

Berlin Advice Give Belief They  
Won't Fight as Belgians Did.

THE HAGUE, August 21.

Advices received to-day from Berlin say a wave of patriotic enthusiasm has engulfed Berlin following the announcement that the Belgian main position of Louvain had been taken.

At that time the news of the occupation of Brussels had not been received, but the official War Office announcement stated that it could not hold out.

The Kaiser is at the front, but the exact location of his headquarters is withheld. Stories that the Crown Prince had been wounded are denied, but there is no information regarding his whereabouts other than the indefinite statement that he also is at "the front." The brief bulletins published at the War Office all detail the advance of the German infantry.

It is accepted in Berlin that, now the forward movement is well under way, there will be no further serious checks. In fact enthusiastic predictions are being made that the army of the Meuse, now moving south from Louvain; the first army of the Moselle and the reserve troops will now break through the French opposition and push right through along the line originally planned. The General Staff reports insist that the French opposition will not be as hard to overcome as was the Belgian.

Long lists of dead and wounded are now being received. They include for the most part names of infantrymen, indicating that has already been assumed, that the infantry is to be the main reliance of the army in the present war.

Stories that German artillery proved ineffective, sent out by British and French correspondents, are untrue. The artillery has been of the greatest service in the Belgian advance and also in checking the French movements in Lorraine.

**MAIL FOR EUROPE GOES TO-DAY.**

Finland Will Carry It to All Except  
Germany and Austria.

Mails for Europe, except Germany, Austria and Hungary, will leave to-day by the steamship *Finland*, closing at the General Post Office at 8:30 A. M.

Germany, Austria and Hungary are practically cut off from postal communication. No mail has left here for those countries within a week. The notices sent out by the Post Office have Germany, Austria and Hungary excepted in each European mail. The last mail which arrived here from those countries came on August 5 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The service between here and Great Britain is going on without interruption, and mails for the rest of Europe nearly all go by way of Liverpool. The Post Office has no information from abroad as to when conditions will be improved. The first mails from France since August 2 arrived in New York Thursday by the steamship *France* and by rail from Quebec.

GERMAN PARTNERS  
UNDER BRITISH BAN

Banker Here Tells of Message  
in Regard to Business  
Interdiction.

MAY EXTEND TO U. S. FIRMS

Chamber of German-American  
Commerce Gives Out State-  
ment of Financier.

That Great Britain is aiming to wreck Germany's economic life as well as to destroy its naval and military power was the purport of a statement made yesterday by the Chamber of German-American Commerce. According to the statement, a well known banker of New York, who has received a cable message saying that the British Government has prohibited banking dealings with all business establishments that have German partners.

The brief message did not say whether this ban applies only to foreign offices of firms having connections in Germany or to all firms outside of Germany, including those of the United States, which may have even a single partner of German citizenship.

At the Chamber of German-American Commerce it was said that the natural result of this interdiction will be to make New York instead of London the principal place of financial clearing, the bills of exchange being drawn in dollars instead of pounds sterling.

The declaration of the moratorium and its far-reaching consequences for Germany were not generally understood in this country, the banker who received the message said yesterday. The English moratorium was extended until October 4, which means that all banks suspended their collection business until that date. Those who understand the close-ness of German commerce with the English banking institutions realize the gravity of the situation.

**German Drafts Refused.**

"After the declaration of the moratorium and the war on Germany, the three German banks in London which acted as a clearing house for the banks in the far east were closed by the English Government and only the transactions of the liquidation business continued under the supervision of the accountants of the English Crown. All cash items are received and the proceeds are deposited in the Bank of England. But checks and drafts drawn against such remittances are being refused 'as by order of the English Government.'"

Another statement of "the inside story of German neutrality," as prepared by a military expert was given out by the German-American Commerce yesterday. The statement says:

"England decreed the mobilization of its army on the 2d of August, started the transportation of troops to the Continent in the night between the 3d and 4th, sent its ultimatum regarding the neutrality of Belgium on the 4th of August, declaring war on Germany in the night between the 4th and 5th.

**French Forces at Liege.**

"The only course left open for Germany's self-preservation was to anticipate the passage of troops through neutral territory. France, according to a secret agreement, dispatched officers and troops to Liege before the declaration of war, in order to maintain the fort until the maintenance of Belgium's neutrality in its formation south of Brussels.

"Germany's boundary on the Belgian side is unprotected and not fortified. Should Germany wait until England and France had drawn their armies into Belgium, the maintenance of Belgium's neutrality would be an answer attack with attack."

Germany could have taken for granted that Belgium would defend her neutrality against France and England as energetically as she did against the German Empire, she would have found in the maintenance of Belgium's neutrality an efficient protection of her boundaries, and would surely never even have considered adding Belgium to the number of her enemies."

**GERMAN TRADE APPROPRIATED.**

Patents, Licenses and Trade Marks  
Suspended in London.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Board of Trade has issued rules regulating the procedure in nullifying or suspending patents, licenses and trade marks, the proprietor of which is a subject of a State at war with the King.

This means that British merchants may now after the necessary measures manufacture patented articles which have hitherto been bought in Germany.

**DANES TO SEND POTATOES HERE.**

Industrial Council Seeks American  
Materials for Factories.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21.—The Danish Industrial Council, in order to keep the factories going, has decided to make an effort to obtain from the United States the different kinds of raw material required after the home stocks have become exhausted. This will probably be within two months.

The Government is likely to repeal the order prohibiting the exportation of potatoes to America, as the crop is expected to be far in excess of local requirements.

**BELGIUM BORROWS \$50,000,000.**

Great Britain to Issue Treasury Bills  
to Raise Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Great Britain has decided to make a loan to Belgium of £10,000,000 sterling (\$50,000,000). The money will be raised by treasury bills, for which lenders were called to-day.

**One EXCURSIONS**

Lake Hopatcong  
\$1 TO-MORROW—Also Every  
Sunday and Holiday  
Lv. 21st St. 8:30; Lv. Liberty St. 9:00;  
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:15 a. m.  
To-MORROW

Hard Coal NO SMOKE COMFORT

GERMANY MUST NOW  
WATCH THE RUSSIANS

Check in Belgium Has Enabled  
Czar's Troops to Start  
Invasion.

GERMANS OUTNUMBERED

France Faces Them With Equal  
Force—Russian Army  
Has More.

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

It is one of the temptations to observe the progress of the great conflict, the European war, as foreign newspapers have named it, to let their interest become concentrated upon a single operation to the exclusion of the whole field; such a mistake is bound to be made now, when the German army has occupied a foreign capital, hurled aside the Belgian army and compelling the retreat of the French and possibly the British troops. Yet the real value of the achievement must be weighed with relation to the whole field.

There are a few facts then that must be considered. First of all the imperious necessity of the German General Staff was to plan a campaign in which France should be borne down and disposed of by a quick thrust in overwhelming force before the Russian masses could mobilize and become effective on the eastern frontier. To accomplish this the Belgian neutrality was violated and the dash to Liege was made. The patent purpose was to get round the French barrier forts and close Paris without dispute at Liege.

Now, observe these simple details. At Liege on August 4 the German army was 238 miles from Paris. At Brussels on August 21 it is 213. In seventeen days, the approach to Paris has gained just fifteen miles. Liege is sixty-two miles from Brussels. The Belgian capital is fifty-seven miles from the French frontier. The sixty-two miles to Brussels occurred yesterday, despite the fact that the Belgian army alone faced the Germans for most of the time. To-day from Brussels to the French frontier on the line of Namur, Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Lille, Tournai, and Arras, wholly mobilized, and presumably British soldiers also, bar the way.

To succeed in its advance Germany concentrated at least twenty of its twenty-five army corps in the south, and twenty-two. Had Italy remained loyal to the Triple Alliance, at least two French army corps would have been held on the Alps frontier and another in Africa. Germany would have had to reckon with at least two strong army corps in the west, twenty-one army corps to face eighteen French with the presumptive advantage of swifter mobilization and better concentration.

Italy declared her neutrality and released three French army corps, giving the republic twenty-one army corps against an equal number of German. Then Belgium resisted, a possibility hardly reckoned in German calculations, and obliged France her field army, at least two army corps strong and a fortress garrison of two more corps. Finally England sent an expeditionary army to be reckoned as at least two strong army corps in the west, twenty-one army corps to face eighteen French with the presumptive advantage of swifter mobilization and better concentration.

On the twenty-first day of the war, then, the German offensive is not yet in France. It has engaged in sixteen days of severe fighting with the Belgians and suffered considerable losses. The Belgians fought decisively with the bulk of the allied force. It is still 200 miles away from Paris, and a counter offensive on the part of the French has penetrated between Metz and Strasbourg, and captured one considerable German city.

In this situation the progress of Russian mobilization becomes of supreme importance. Germany, straining every nerve to crush the French before Russia can come up, has for two weeks been compelled to fight an unexpected and expensive campaign in Belgium.

In his very interesting book upon "La France Victorieuse" (Paris, 1914), Col. Arthur Boucher of the French army made the definite statement three years ago that between the mobilization of the French army and the Russian mobilization had been of the Russian pressure on the German frontier would begin to feel heavily. Now yesterday, the twenty-third day after Russian mobilization, the Russian army is reported at Gumbinnen, twenty miles inside the Prussian frontier. Plainly the pressure has begun, although it is still too wholly on foot.

The Russian offensive will be divided into two parts, one directed against Austria, the other more considerable against Germany. The former is composed of at least twenty army corps based on Breslau, Lublin and Rowno, and the latter, of fifteen with the center at Warsaw. To meet the twelve Russian corps the Austrians have sixteen, less those charged with opposing the Serbians, holding the southern Slav in the Austrian territory and protecting the coasts and the Italian frontier. At least six corps are required for this work, and six more in Germany to guard the frontier. Russia can then reckon upon a numerical advantage of at least two army corps against Austria, enough to remove the threat of further Austrian reinforcements being dispatched to the west.

**Russian's Advantage.**

There remains the army charged with penetrating Prussia toward Berlin. For this fifteen army corps are available. To face them the Germans have left not more than five, possibly only four, corps in the first line or field army. To meet this tremendous disparity she must rely upon her second line, which could not be mobilized until the first was in the field, and is naturally inferior in equipment and in immediate military value. Patently, the advantage of Russia in this field is enormous, if her regular army can be brought up. A portion of it it is said has been brought up, is in Prussia and warrants the statement that the Russian offensive has also begun.

It is necessary to review the whole field to get the true value of the German campaign in Belgium. Three weeks after the German declaration of war upon Russia Russian troops are in Prussia. French troops are in Alsace-Lorraine. The British expeditionary army is on the Continent, the Belgian army is in the field and has made a wonderful showing; finally, the great German offensive movement has not yet reached French territory. Its eavary has been very severely handled in a preliminary campaign and the road to Paris is blocked by a French army fully mobilized and at least with its allies, equal in numbers to the German.

Briefly, then, Germany at Brussels has terminated victoriously, perhaps gloriously, a campaign wholly outside of the calculations of her General Staff and in a direction parallel to, not toward, Paris. She has lost fifteen days in Belgium. Those fifteen days have brought Russia into the field. Henceforth it will be necessary to watch the Russian offensive toward Berlin quite as closely as the German toward Paris.

What you have and  
what you ought to have

It is only a step from one to the other—from the quarters you have now, to the quarters you ought to have in the Equitable.

The Equitable Building is new, modern to the minute, equipped with every facility and improvement for the comfort and convenience of tenants, and the logical rallying point for progressive business institutions.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of date.

**Equitable Building**  
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

U. S. PLANS TO PREVENT  
DEARTH OF GERMAN DYE

Ambassador and Consular  
Agents Asked to Report  
Upon Market.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Instructions have been sent to Ambassador Gerard and American consular officers in Germany to notify the State Department at once whether the European war will prevent the shipment of dye stuffs to the United States.

The matter is of vital importance to the woolen, cotton, silk, leather and other industries in this country that use colors because the present supply is only sufficient to keep such factories going for about sixty days.

It is estimated that when the present supply is exhausted at least a million workers will be thrown out of employment. For this reason every effort will be made to get German dye stuffs.

If the reports show that no embargo has been placed on the shipment of dye stuffs and that the Rhine is open for traffic officials will be sent abroad to arrange for shipments. The Department will send on the same basis, although Representative Metz of New York, who is familiar with conditions in Germany and is one of the largest dealers in chemicals in the United States.

This question was the subject of a conference at the State Department to-day. Representative Metz took up the matter with Secretary Bryan, following which instructions were sent to American officials in Germany.

If the material can be bought in Germany, Mr. Metz thinks there will be no difficulty in shipping it by the neutral vessels of Holland.

**FOREIGNERS IN FRENCH ARMY.**

Of 18,000 Mustered in 125 Are  
Americans.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Eighteen thousand foreigners assembled to-day in the square of the Invalides and were mustered into the French army. They formed under the flags of the various nations from which they were drawn and the task of assigning them to take their places among the organized troops began immediately.

Those who presented themselves are volunteers from Paris alone. A provisional committee, styling itself "The Friends of France," has on its rolls the names of 30,000 additional men who will be mustered in later. The volunteers had been obliged to wait until the mobilization of the regular forces was completed. Among them are 125 Americans, 4,500 Jews, who have asked to be placed in a separate command; 3,000 Belgians, 1,000 Italians, 2,000 Russians, 2,000 Swiss, 1,000 Spaniards, 600 Rumanians and 335 Luxemburgers.

**WIFE SENDS HIM TO FIGHT.**

Told French Painter to Think of  
His Country First.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The case of a painter who, being called for military duty, had to leave his wife and four children almost destitute was described to-day by the under secretary of the Fine Arts before a committee of the Brotherhood of Artists. When the painter told his wife of the call she said:

"Do thy duty without worrying about us. The city and state and our associations will look after us women and children."

In a letter to her husband the wife enclosed \$100 of \$1.20, the total amount of money in her possession.

**TELLS OF SON'S DEATH IN WAR.**

"Others Will Avenge Him," Says  
Veteran of 1870.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Comte Guerry de Beauregard, a veteran of the war of 1870, announced in these words the death of one of his sons in the present war:

"One son already has met the death of the brave beyond the frontier at the head of a squadron of the Seventh Hussars. Others will avenge him. Another of my sons, an artilleryman, is with the General Staff. My eldest son is with the Twenty-first Chasseurs. Long live France!"

**NEW GERMAN ATTACK RUMOR.**

Bulk of Army to Invade France Via  
Cernay, Is Report.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.—There is a rumor here that the bulk of the German army is advancing on France via Cernay.

Cernay is an Alsatian town north of Muelhausen, which the French recaptured after desperate fighting. As the French army of invasion is already well into Alsace this report seems highly improbable. All previous reports told of the German retreat toward Strassburg.

**LONDON PRAYS FOR RULERS.**

Intercession Services Are Held in  
Many Churches.